

Measurements and searches of Higgs boson production involving fermion couplings with the ATLAS detector

13 April 2021, DIS 2021

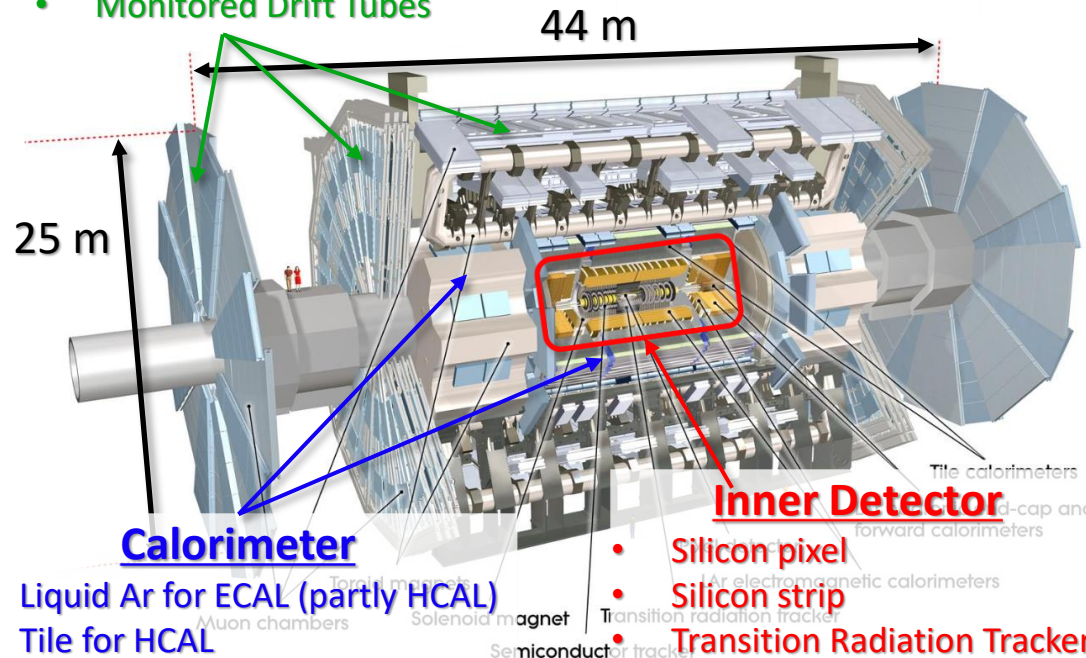
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On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

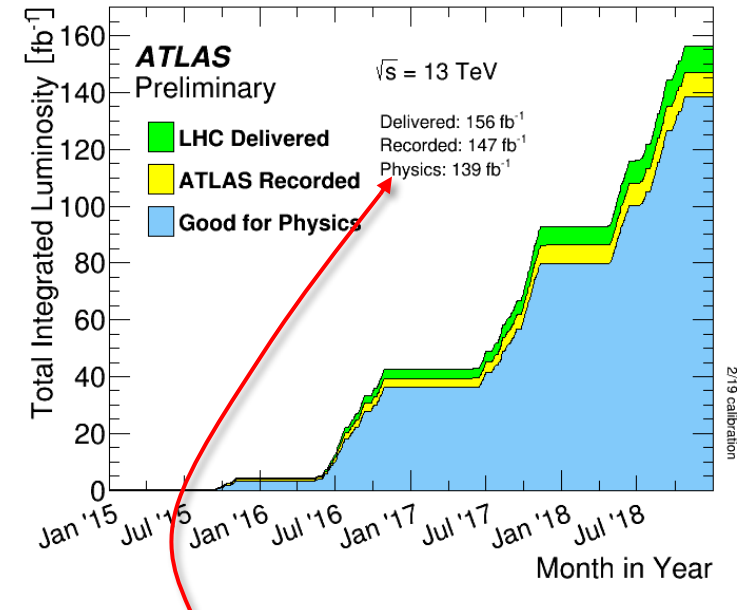
■ ATLAS experiment

Muon spectrometer

- Resistive Plate Chambers
- Thin Gap Chambers
- Monitored Drift Tubes



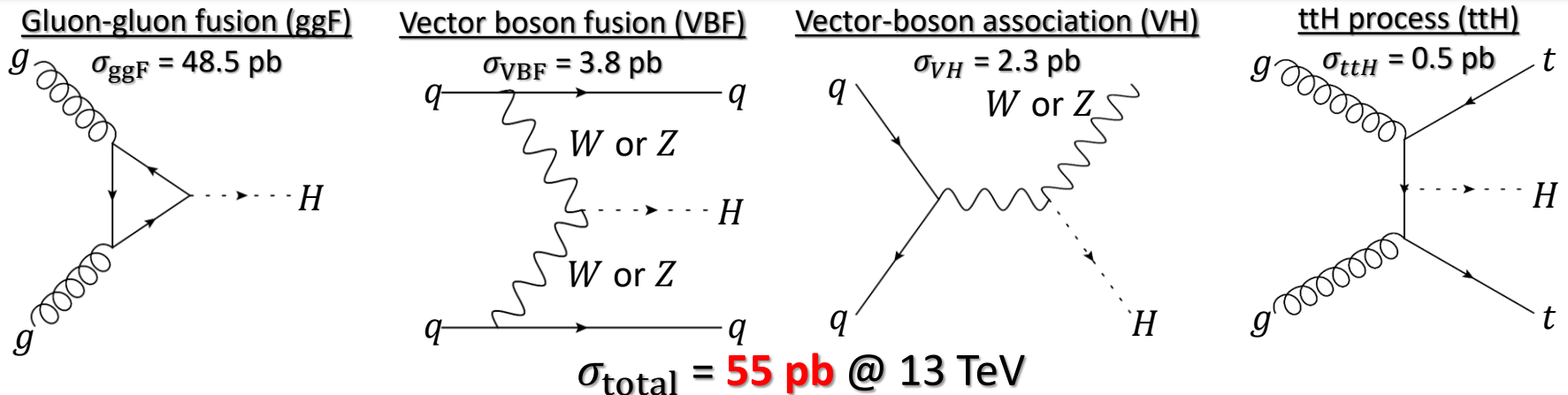
Int. lumi. at Run 2 (2015-18)



**139 fb⁻¹ is usable for analyses!
(with >90% efficiency)**

- ATLAS detector: complex of inner tracker, calorimeter and muon spectrometer
- 139 fb⁻¹ data were corrected during Run 2 (2015-18) at 13 TeV
 - x5.6 more data than that collected in Run 1 (2011-2012) at 7-8 TeV

■ Higgs boson productions at LHC



- ATLAS Run-2 data contains $\sim 80\text{M}$ Higgs bosons!
 - The large statistics allows us to attempt to measure
 - Kinematics of Higgs productions: Simplified Template Cross Section (STXS)
 - Pre-defined binning based on kinematics such as p_T^H , N_{jets} etc.
 - More challenging or rare processes

Topics of this talk

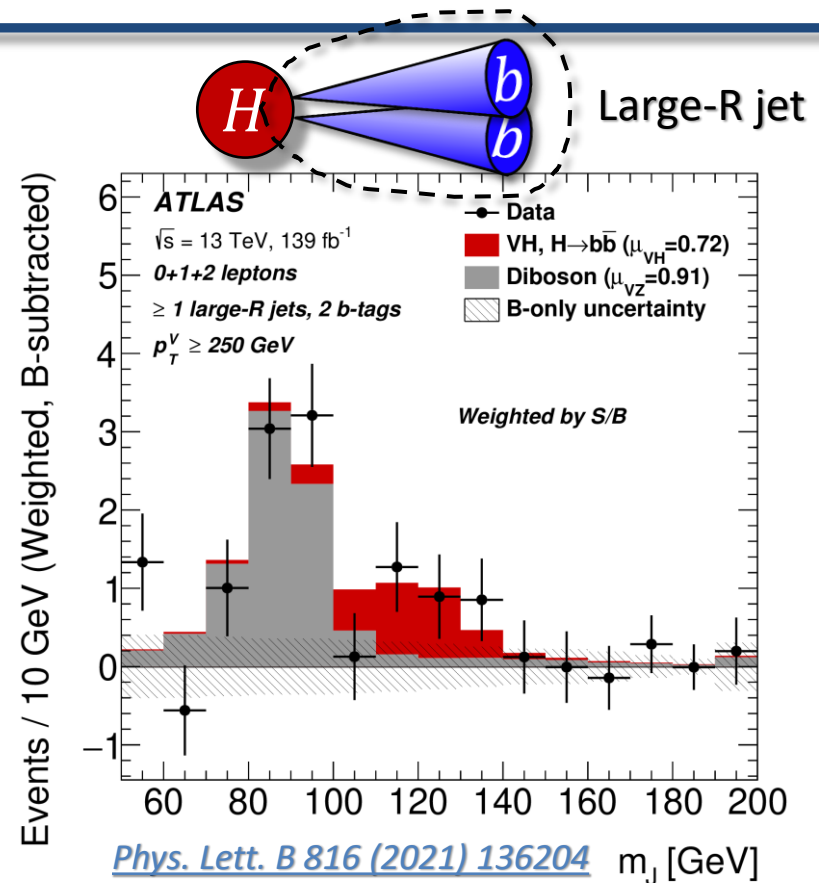
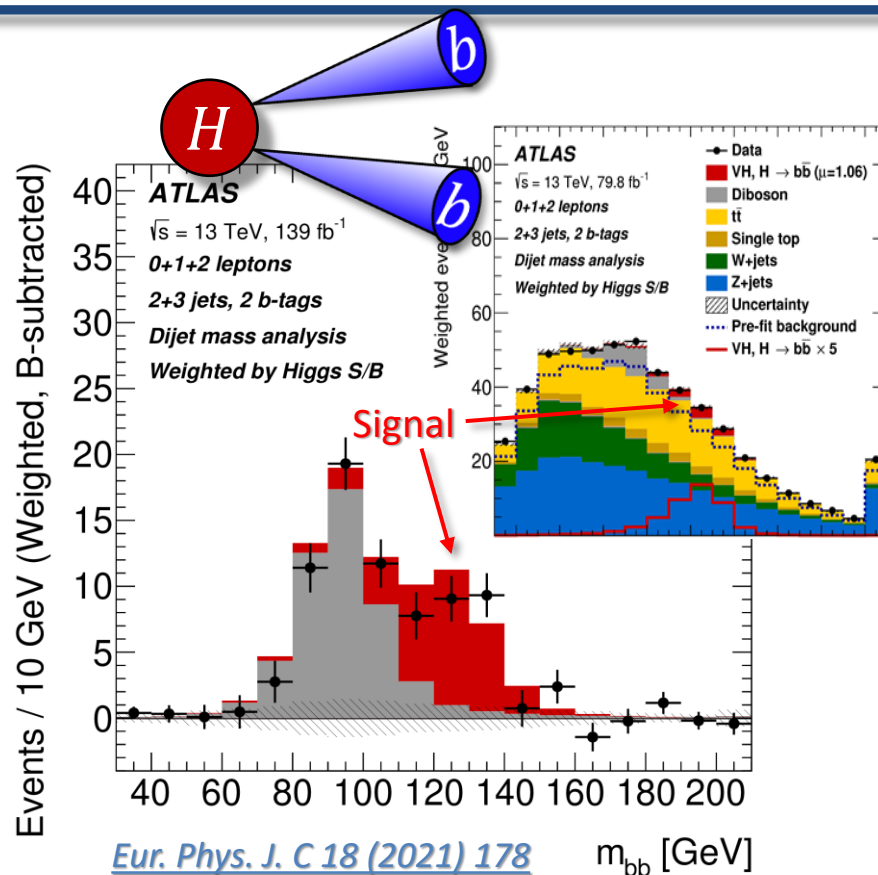
$H \rightarrow bb$ related topics

- VBF production
- Inclusive boosted Higgs
- ttH process using $H \rightarrow bb$

Rare processes with leptons

- $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- $H \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$

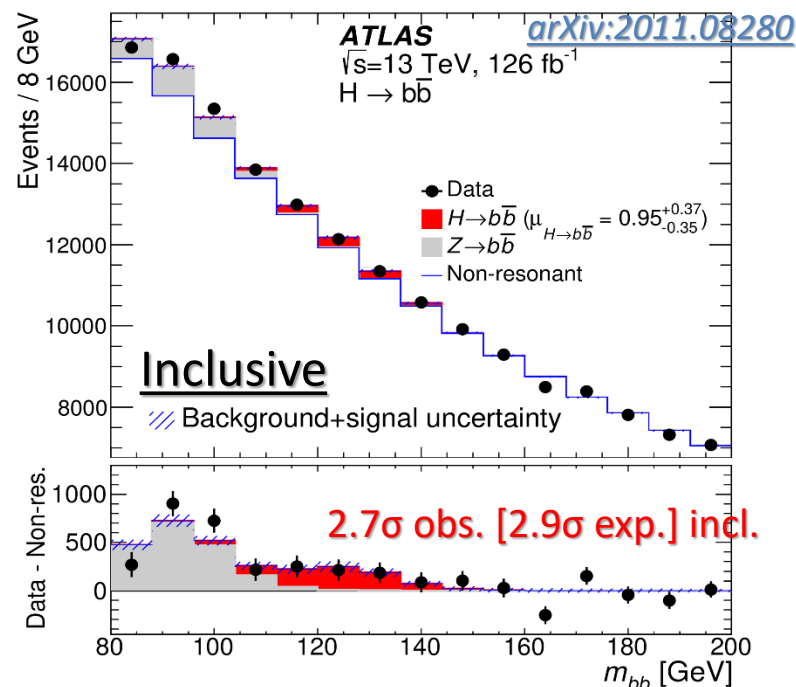
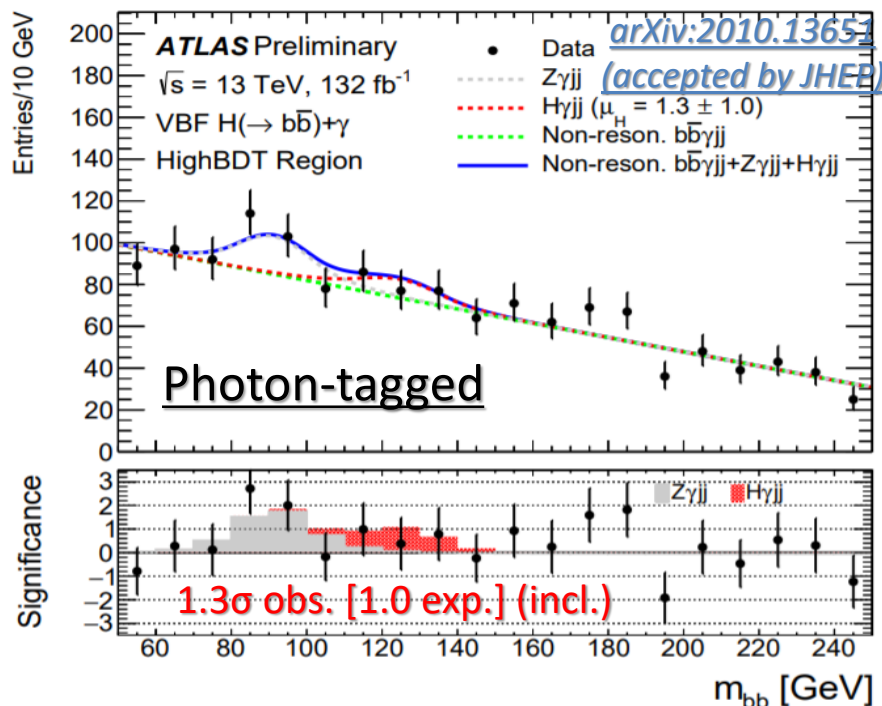
■ $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ measurement



- VH process: $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell, \nu\nu$ or $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ helps to reduce background
 - Already well-established channel with $\sim 7\sigma$ significance
 - STXS measurement achieved for several bins in p_T^V
- Next steps: attempts to access different phase spaces

■ $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ with VBF process

- Two orthogonal analyses targeting VBF production
 - Photon-tagged: VBF topology with a photon
 - High-E γ + 4 jets (VBF + Higgs decay products) are used for the trigger
 - Inclusive: VBF topo. targeting boosted Higgs: $p_T > 150$ GeV
 - High-E γ is vetoed to assure an orthogonality to the photon-tagged method

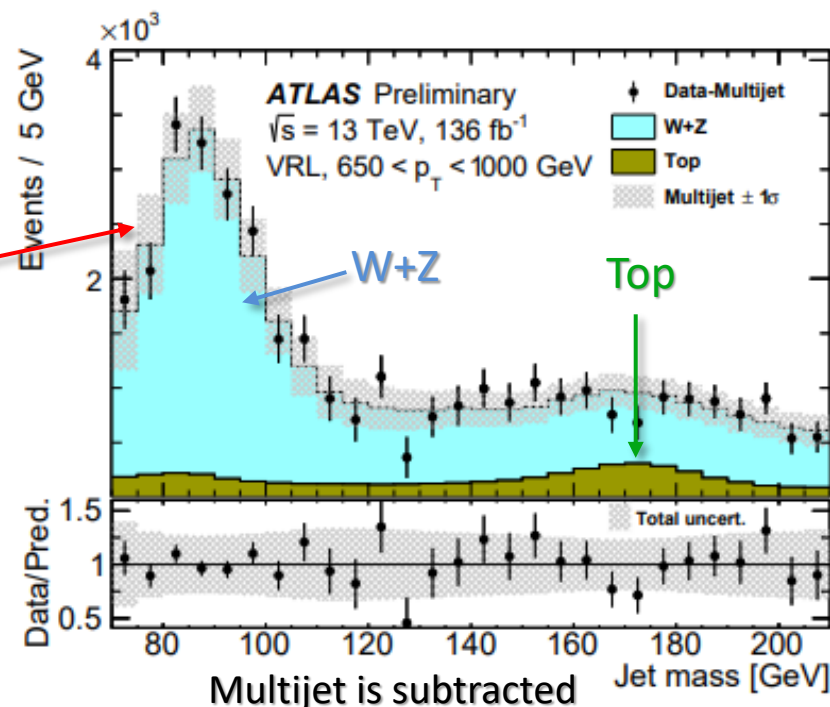
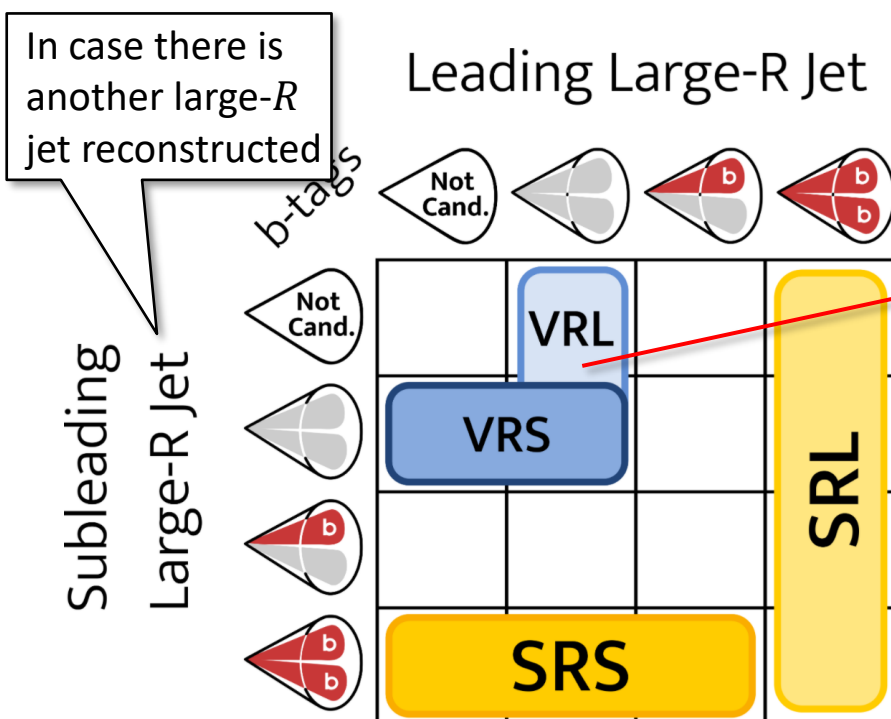


of observed signals $\leftarrow \mu_{\text{VBF}} = 0.99 \pm 0.30$ (stat.) $^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$ (syst.)
 to SM expectation (Observed significance of **2.9 σ**)

■ Inclusive boosted $H \rightarrow bb$ **New!**

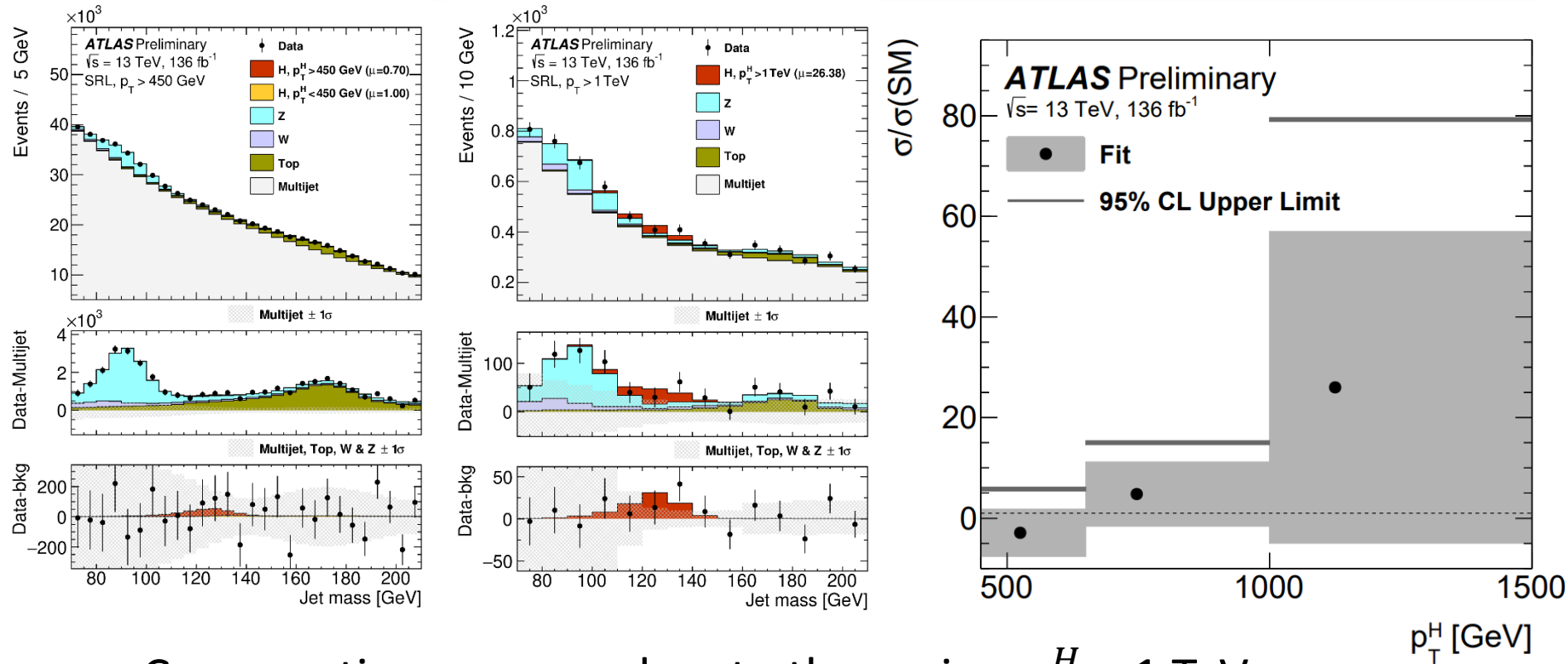
ATLAS-CONF-2021-010

- Target very high- p_T Higgs production
 - Choose at least one large- R jet with two b -tagged subjets
- Multi-jet is a dominant BG, so its shape is checked in VR
- Jet mass reconstruction is validated using V and t resonances



Inclusive boosted $H \rightarrow bb$ **New!**

ATLAS-CONF-2021-010



- Cross section measured up to the region $p_T^H \sim 1$ TeV

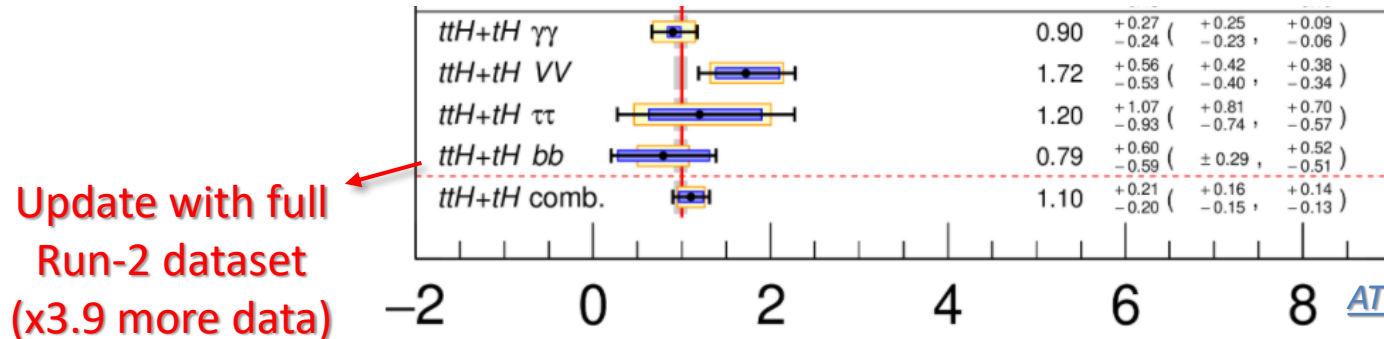
$$\sigma_H(p_T^H > 450 \text{ GeV}) = 13 \pm 52 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 32 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 3 \text{ (theo.) fb}$$

- Main experimental systematics arise from estimation on jet mass resolution

■ $ttH, H \rightarrow bb$

ATLAS-CONF-2020-058

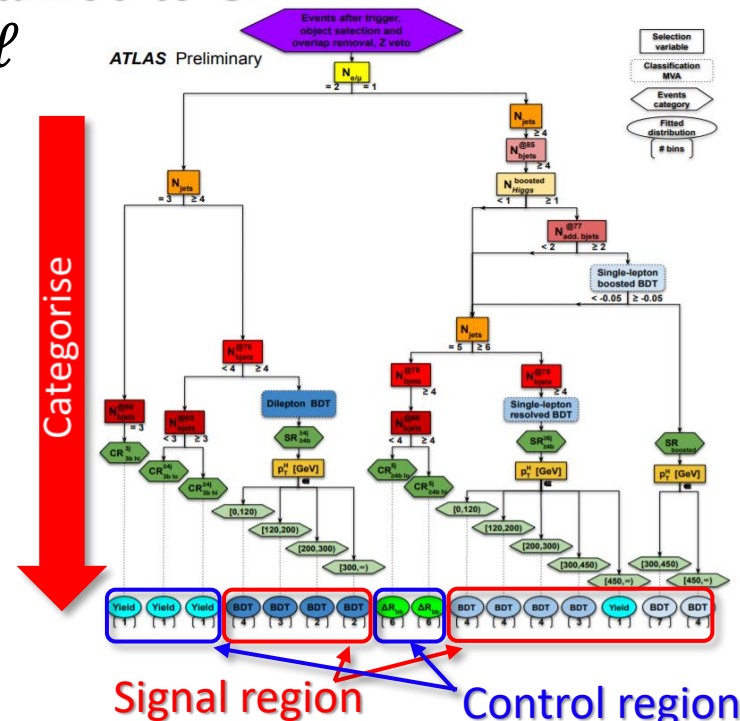
- ttH process has been measured with various final states



ATLAS-CONF-2020-027

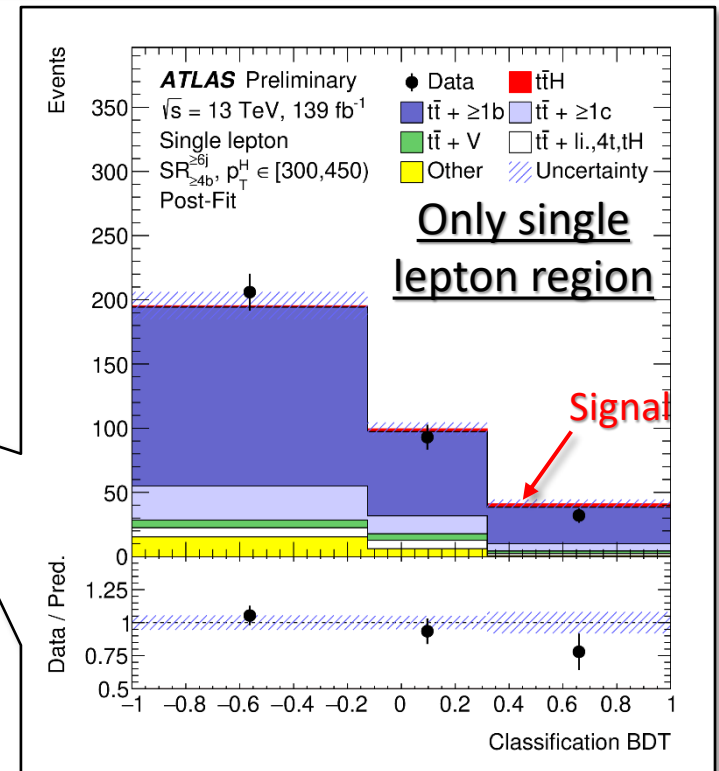
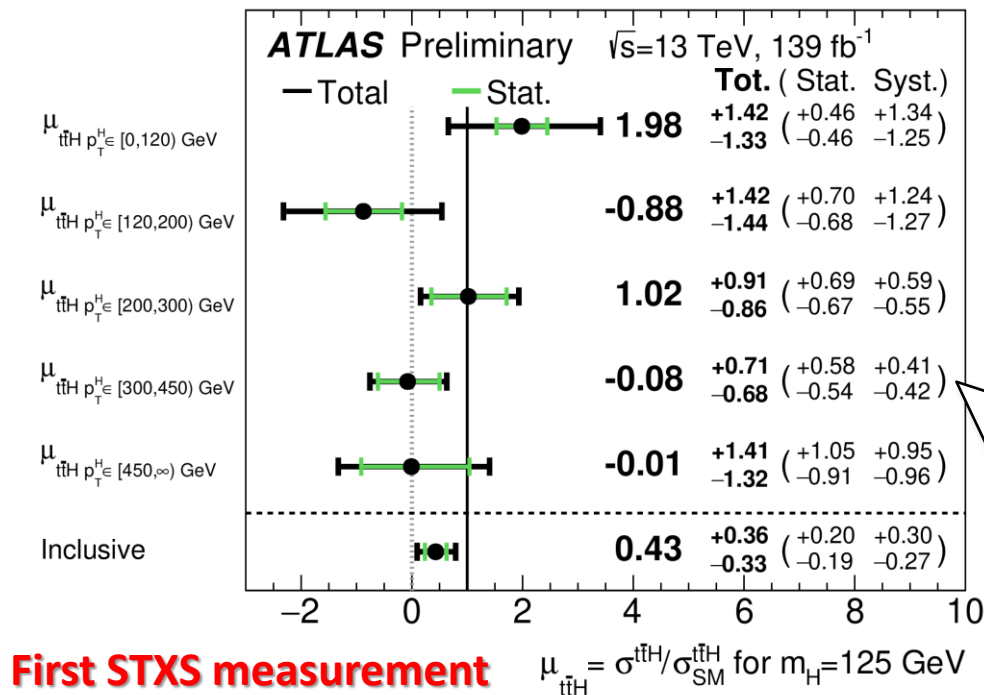
$\sigma \times B$ normalized to SM

- $ttH, H \rightarrow bb$ measurement with $\geq 1\ell$
 - Very challenging mode with a final state containing many jets
 - Already systematically limited
 - Background Modelling with t is a key of this analysis
- Many signal/control regions to better to control background
 - Also targets STXS measurements



■ $ttH, H \rightarrow bb$

ATLAS-CONF-2020-058



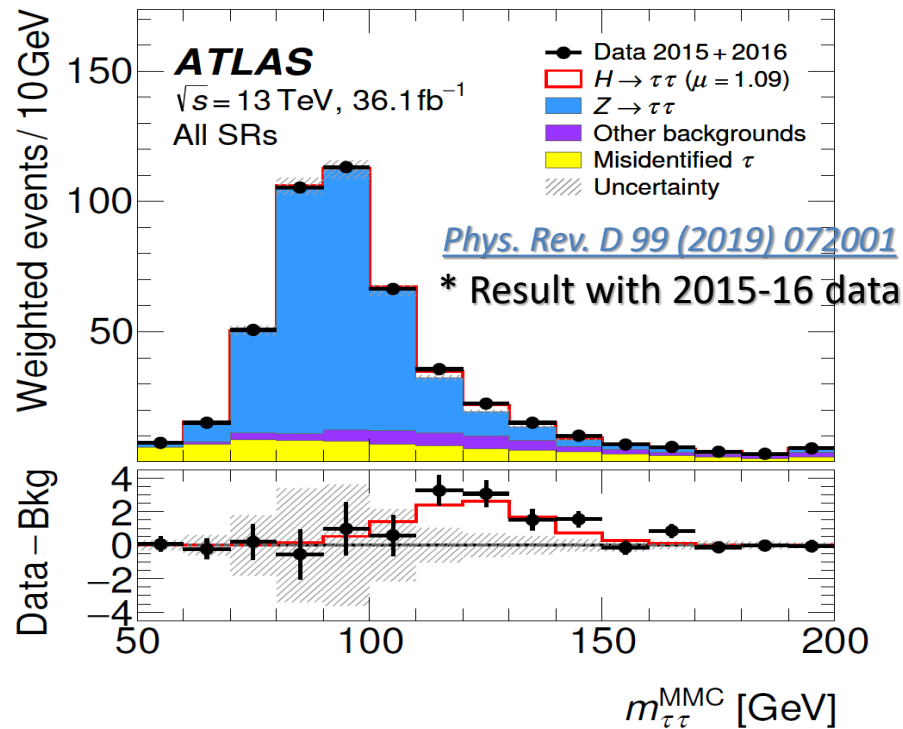
- Inclusive result is

$$\mu = 0.43^{+0.20}_{-0.19}(\text{stat.})^{+0.30}_{-0.27}(\text{syst.})$$

(Observed significance of **1.3** σ ; while 3.0 σ was expected)

- Systematic uncertainties dominated by modelling of $t\bar{t}+b$ background ($^{+0.25}_{-0.24}$)

Leptonic final states

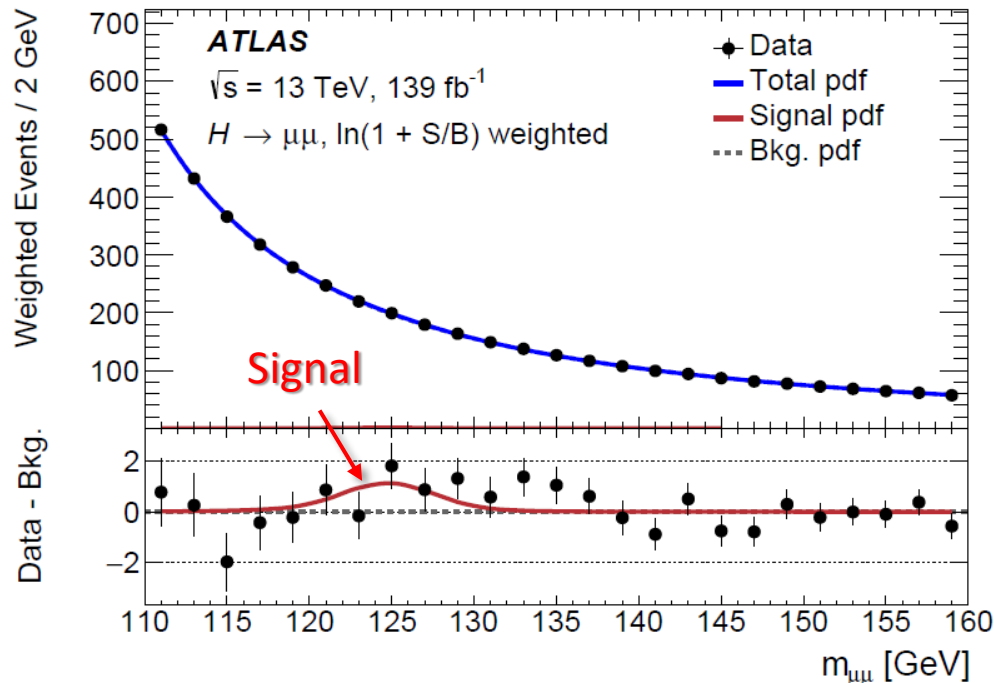


- Cleaner signature compared with hadronic final states
 - $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ is well established with $\sim 20\%$ uncertainty
- Towards rare processes with light leptons such as $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - Although very small BRs, very clean final state may realise observing those processes

■ $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Phys. Lett. B (2121) 135980

- Interesting channel to investigate Yukawa coupling in 2-gen
- Clean final state, but need to handle overwhelming background from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - Improve $m_{\mu\mu}$ with recovering an FSR γ from μ
 - Event categorisations with BDT; 20 signal regions



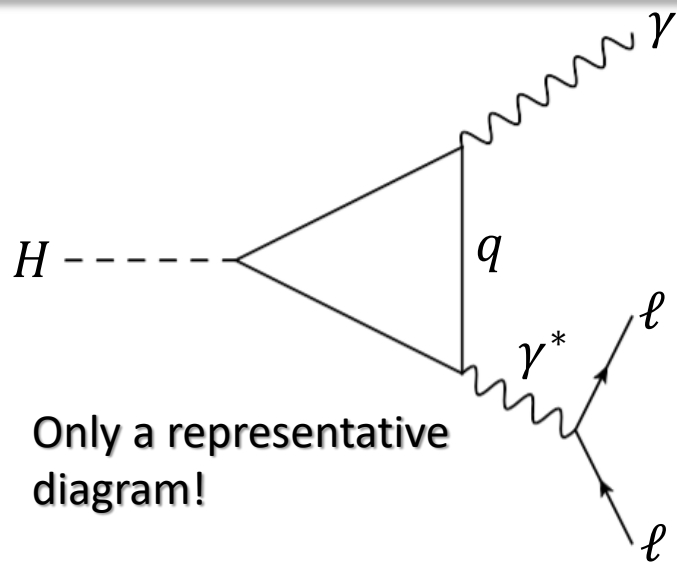
$$\mu = 1.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ (stat.) } {}^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \text{ (syst.)}$$

(**2.0** σ observed [1.7 σ expected])

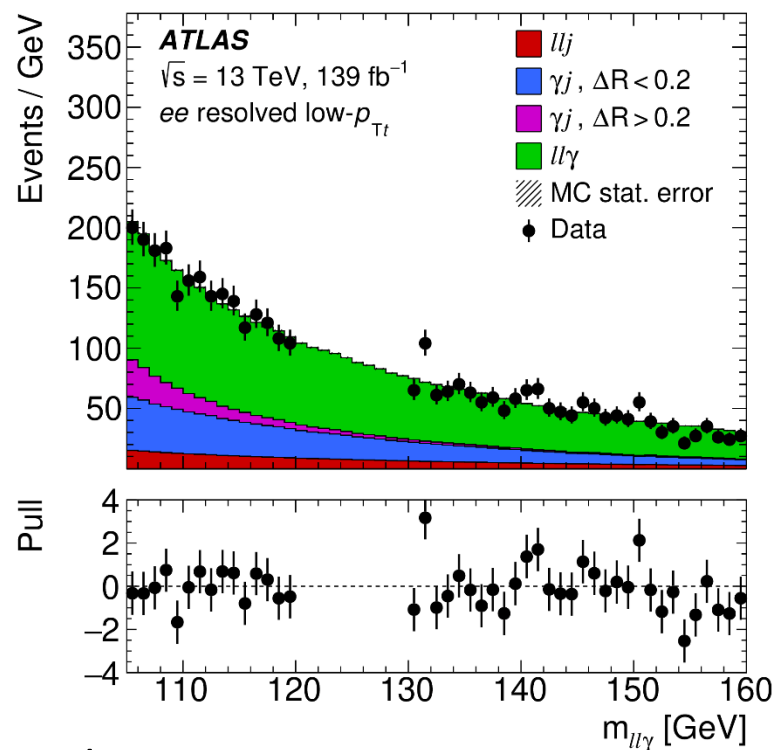
Together with CMS, **an evidence of $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ was observed for the first time!**

$H \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ **New!**

[arXiv:2103.10322](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.10322)

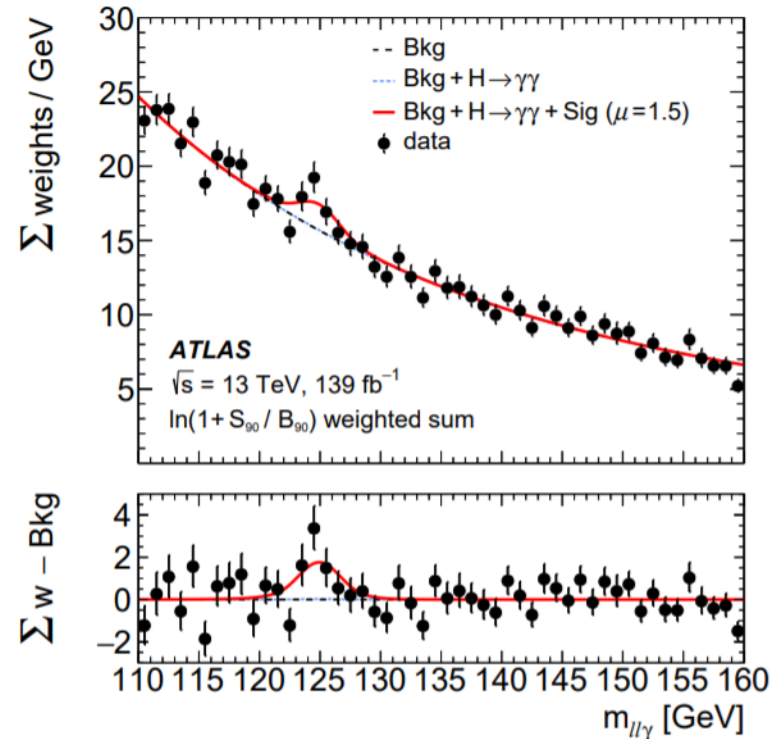
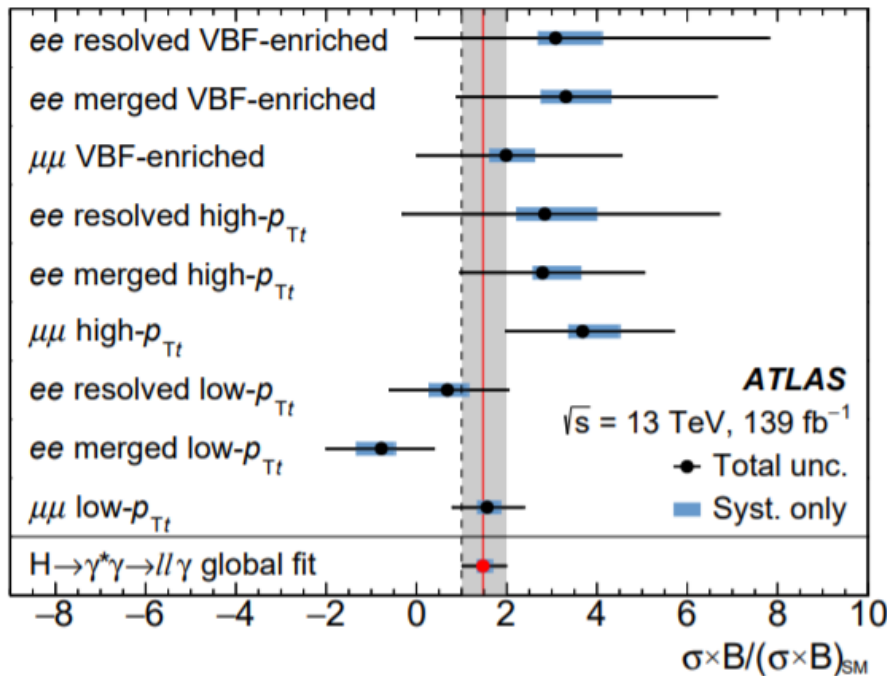


- Search for $H \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ with $m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV
 - In this $m_{\ell\ell}$ region, $\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$ is dominant
 - Probing couplings between H and intermediate particles in the loop
 - $[ee(\text{resolved, merged}), \mu\mu] \otimes [\text{VBF, non-VBF}(\text{high-}p_T, \text{low-}p_T)]$
 - 9 signal regions in total
- Main background: non-resonant $\ell\ell\gamma$
 - Normalisation determined in the fit



■ $H \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ **New!**

[arXiv:2103.10322](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.10322)



- A small bump in the signal region

$$\mu = 1.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ (stat.) } {}^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \text{ (syst.)}$$

(Observed significance of **3.2** σ)

- First evidence of $H \rightarrow (\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell)\gamma$

■ Summary

- Many analyses using full dataset of Run 2 were complete
 - Thanks to the large statistics, precision measurements for the Yukawa couplings in the 3-gen fermions became possible
 - Results are getting more important in the STXS measurements
 - Rare decays such as $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $H \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ became accessible
- A few more interesting analyses are ongoing
 - $H \rightarrow cc$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, LFV decays, ...
 - Combinations of all STXS / coupling measurements based on full Run-2 dataset
- LHC Run-3 operation will start in 2022
 - The data size will be twice larger than what we have
 - Good opportunity to more precisely understand Higgs properties